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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
10 AT TACOMA

11 ALLEN RAY RUSSELL II,

12 Petitioner,

13 v.

14 _____,

15 Respondent.

16 Case No. C07-5506FDB-KLS

17 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

18 This matter is before the Court on petitioner's petition for writ of *habeas corpus* pursuant to 28
19 U.S.C. § 2254. The Court, having reviewed petitioner's petition and the balance of the record, hereby
20 finds and ORDERS:

21 On October 26, 2007, petitioner filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and a petition
22 for writ of *habeas corpus* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (Dkt. #6). The Antiterrorism and Effective Death
23 Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA") imposes a one-year statute of limitations on petitions for writ of *habeas*
24 *corpus* filed in federal court by persons in custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court. Dictado v.
25 Ducharme, 244 F.3d 724, 726 (9th Cir. 2001); 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). Section 2244(d) reads:

26 (1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas
27 *corpus* by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation
 period shall run from the latest of --

28 (A) the date on which the judgment became final by conclusion of direct
 review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

(B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

(C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or

(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). This one-year statute of limitations is tolled for “[t]he time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending.” Dictado, 244 F.3d at 726; 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). Conversely, the AEDPA’s statute of limitations “is not tolled from the time a final decision is issued on direct state appeal and the time the first state collateral challenge is filed because there is no case ‘pending’ during that interval.” Nino v. Galaza, 183 F.3d 1003, 1006 (9th Cir. 1999).

Petitioner states that he was convicted of rape in the second degree on October 17, 2002, and then sentenced to 137 months in prison on November 22, 2002. (Dkt. #6, p. 1¹). He states his conviction was affirmed by the Washington State Court of Appeals, Division II, on May 4, 2004, and by the Washington State Supreme Court on February 1, 2005. (Id. at p. 3). For statute of limitations purposes, therefore, the period of “direct review” in this case ended, and petitioner’s judgment thus became final, on May 2, 2005. See Bowen v. Roe, 188 F.3d 1157, 1159 (9th Cir. 1999) (“[T]he period of ‘direct review’ in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(A) includes the period within which a petitioner can file a petition for writ of certiorari from the United States Supreme Court, whether or not the petitioner actually files such a petition.”); United States Supreme Court Rule 13 (petition for writ of *certiorari* to review judgment by state court of last resort is timely when filed within ninety days after entry of judgment).

Accordingly, the one-year statute of limitations began to run on May 3, 2005, and continued to run for a total of 309 days until petitioner states he filed a personal restraint petition with the court of appeals on March 8, 2006. (*Id.* at p. 4). Petitioner states that personal restraint petition was dismissed on January

¹The petition form petitioner has used to file his petition starts on page 2. Thus page 3 here actually is the second page of the petition. However, for the sake of consistency and to avoid confusion, the undersigned shall use the page numbering contained in the petition form.

1 7, 2007 (*Id.*), after which the statute of limitations again began to run for a period of 56 days, or until May
 2 4, 2007, when it ended. An additional 139 days went by before petitioner filed his federal *habeas corpus*
 3 petition with this Court. (Dkt. #1).

4 Although the “AEDPA’s statute of limitations is subject to equitable tolling,” it is “unavailable in
 5 most cases.” *Corjasso v. Ayers*, 278 F.3d 874, 877 (9th Cir. 2002) (citation omitted). Equitable tolling “is
 6 appropriate only ‘if extraordinary circumstances beyond a prisoner’s control make it impossible to file a
 7 petition on time.’” *Id.* (citations omitted); *Frye v. Hickman*, 273 F.3d 1144, 1146 (9th Cir. 2001); *Allen v.*
 8 *Lewis*, 255 F.3d 798, 799-800 (9th Cir. 2001). “External forces,” not petitioner’s “lack of diligence” must
 9 account for his or her failure to file a timely petition. *Miles v. Prunty*, 187 F.3d 1104, 1107 (9th Cir. 1999).
 10 As the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held:

11 It will normally be much more difficult for a prisoner to demonstrate causation where
 12 he encounters the “extraordinary circumstances” in the beginning or middle of the
 13 limitations period than where he encounters them at the end of limitations period. This
 14 is the case because, if the prisoner is diligently pursuing his habeas petition, the
 15 one-year limitations period will ordinarily give him ample opportunity to overcome
 16 such early obstacles.

17 *Allen*, 255 F.3d at 800; *see also Valverde v. Stinson*, 224 F.3d 129, 134 (2nd Cir. 2000) (prisoner required
 18 to demonstrate causal relationship between extraordinary circumstances and lateness of filing); *Fisher v.*
 19 *Johnson*, 174 F.3d 710, 715-16 (5th Cir. 1999) (rejecting equitable tolling claim because petitioner still
 20 had over six months to complete federal *habeas corpus* petition after termination of allegedly
 21 extraordinary circumstances). Further, ignorance of the law, “even for an incarcerated pro se petitioner,
 22 generally does not excuse prompt filing.” *Marsh v. Soares*, 223 F.3d 1217, 1220 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting
 23 *Fisher*, 174 F.3d at 714. Here, there is no indication that extraordinary circumstances beyond petitioner’s
 24 control made it impossible for him to file his petition on time.

25 It thus appears from the face of the petition that more than one year has passed since petitioner last
 26 challenged this matter at the state level, and that he is not entitled to equitable tolling. Further, there is no
 27 indication any other proceeding regarding this matter is currently pending in state court. As such, it also
 28 appears that the petition is now time barred. In addition, Rule 2(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254
 Cases in the United States District Courts reads in relevant part:

If the applicant is presently in custody pursuant to the state judgment in question, the application shall be in the form of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in which the state officer having custody of the applicant shall be named as respondent.

1 A petitioner for *habeas corpus* relief, therefore, must name the state officer having custody of him or her
2 as the respondent to the petition. This person typically is warden of the institution where the petitioner is
3 incarcerated. Failure to name the petitioner's custodian deprives federal courts of personal jurisdiction.
4 Stanley v. California Supreme Court, 21 F.3d 359, 360 (9th Cir. 1994) (citations omitted). Here, however,
5 petitioner has failed to name any respondent in his *habeas corpus* petition.

6 Accordingly, the Court shall not serve the petition on respondent. In addition, petitioner shall file
7 by **no later than January 6, 2008**, an amended petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 showing, if possible, that
8 his petition is not now time-barred and naming a proper respondent, or show cause why this matter should
9 not be dismissed.

10 The Clerk shall send a copy of this Order to petitioner.

11 DATED this 7th day of December, 2007.

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15 Karen L. Strombom
16 United States Magistrate Judge
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